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Senate

The Senate met at 3 p.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mrs. MURRAY).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Lord of life, rescue us from the faults to which we are prone. Keep us from saying one thing and doing another; from criticizing others for what we allow in ourselves. Keep us from demanding standards from others which we ourselves make no effort to fulfill. Lord, keep us from the indecision that cannot say "yes" or "no." Keep us from the reluctance to break habits which we know are wrong. Today, keep our Senators from anything that prevents them from giving all their loyalty, allegiance, and heart to You. And Lord, comfort the loved ones of Tyre Nichols. We pray in Your merciful Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. DUCKWORTH). The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. SCHUMER. First, Madam President, we will do a little housekeeping, and then I will give my remarks.

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—S. 123

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I understand there is a bill at the desk due a second reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill by title for the second time.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 123) to protect American small businesses, gig workers, and freelancers by repealing the burdensome American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 transactions reporting threshold, and to rescind certain funding provided to the Internal Revenue Service under section 10301 of Public Law 117-169.

Mr. SCHUMER. In order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I would object to further proceedings.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection having been heard, the bill will be placed on the calendar.

REMEMBERING TYRE NICHOLS

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, on Friday, the city of Memphis released the brutal, truly sickening body cam footage of the murder of Tyre Nichols.

I am heartbroken, horrified, and appalled by this heinous murder. This should have just been a routine traffic stop. It never, never should have ended the way it did, in unnecessary violence and bloodshed.

The repetitiveness of unjust murders like Tyre Nichols' is a stain on America. The five police officers who betrayed their oath to serve and protect should be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

We should remember Tyre for who he was and for the life he lived. By all accounts, he was a beautiful and gentle soul. He was creative, he was energetic, and he was deeply passionate about the things he loved most: sunsets, skateboarding, and, above all, his family. He was a father, a son, a friend, a talented young man with his whole life ahead of him, and he should still be alive today.

So let us honor his memory by bringing lasting, meaningful change to create a more just and a more fair America, our long-trodden path to try and make this country—this beautiful country—a more perfect place and a more perfect nation.

DEBT CEILING

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, on the debt ceiling, one of Congress's top priorities this year is ensuring the United States does not default on its debt for the first time in our history. Even approaching a default would be disastrous for American families. The damages will show up on everything from people's credit card bills, their mortgage rates, and when applying for things as basic as a car loan. It risks thousands of dollars lit on fire for millions of American families. Everyone's life in this country will take many steps backward if we default.

Now, Republicans have done a lot of talking about cuts, but when it comes to actually showing us a plan for avoiding default, they are playing a dangerous game. Republicans, it is time to come out of hiding, put pen to paper, and show us your plan. Republicans, show us your plan.

According to some reports, Republicans want significant cuts across the board. But from where? Is funding for our troops safe? We don't know. Republicans, show us the plan.

Is funding for police and firefighters and first responders safe? Republicans, show us the plan.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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Is funding for Social Security and Medicare safe, which some in that party, particularly on the MAGA wing, think should be cut? We don't know. Show us the plan.

The silence is unacceptable because the American people have a right to know whether they are going to see crucial services suddenly dry up. And if Republicans don't get their way, Americans have a right to know whether or not the hard-right GOPers are really prepared to lead the House Republican conference to push the United States to default and whether the Republican House, led by MCCARTHY, will follow them over that devastating cliff, sending costs spiking on everything from credit cards to auto loans, to mortgages.

We have seen in realtime how dangerous it is for Speaker MCCARTHY to have empowered the most extreme elements of the GOP to set the agenda in the House. The MAGA wing of the GOP, which has set the rules on how the House should run, has left no doubt that, under their watch, no form of funding, however necessary, is safe.

Democrats, meanwhile, have been very clear about our position. When it comes to the debt ceiling, there can be no brinksmanship, no threats, no hostage-taking. This is simply too important. It has to get done.

Republicans need to show their plan to the American people. The clock is ticking on the debt ceiling every day. We must make sure that a first-ever default doesn't occur. Yet Republicans are making it more and more likely.

GATEWAY PROGRAM

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, now, on Gateway, tomorrow is a big day for New Yorkers, as we welcome President Biden to celebrate progress on the most important infrastructure project in America, the new Gateway rail tunnel.

This day has been a decade in the making. The Northeast corridor is the busiest passenger rail line in the country, and the crossing under the Hudson is its most important nexus point. But for far too long, these two single-track tunnels have been badly in need of repairs.

After Hurricane Sandy devastated New York and the experts said there is limited time in which they will be operable, fixing the tunnel became one of my greatest passions, a labor of love, because I love New York and, without it, New York's economy would come screeching to a halt. For years, I worked hard, bringing together public and private partners from New York, New Jersey, and Amtrak to get everyone on the same page on Gateway. We met a lot of resistance along the way.

When President Trump was in office, he tried to freeze progress on the Gateway project altogether, going as far as holding it hostage in negotiations over the border wall. Still, I was proud that, even during the Trump administration,

I was able to double, triple, quadruple, and, in one case, increase tenfold the funding for various Federal spending accounts pertaining to Gateway because I knew that one day—one day—President Trump would no longer be in office.

Now, thanks to our bipartisan infrastructure bill and with great help from President Biden, Gateway is moving forward. Under our infrastructure law, tens of billions of more dollars have been dedicated to Federal accounts, which will support Gateway and many, many other large projects in the country, and this is something I am very, very proud to celebrate.

I will have more to say in New York tomorrow, but, today, I want to affirm once again that progress on Gateway is a very important example of how our infrastructure bill is making life better for millions of everyday Americans. Building two new tunnels and updating the existing tunnels will lead to work with good-paying union jobs—tens of thousands of jobs—and lead to a burst of economic activity for decades to come.

I want to thank President Biden for making the trip to New York tomorrow, and I am happy to say that, after a lot of hard work and a lot of stubborn persistence, our efforts are finally paying off.

COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIPS

Mr. SCHUMER. On a final note, Madam President, last Thursday, I announced the slate of committee members for the 118th Congress on the Democratic side. I want to thank every one of my colleagues for their continued good work and readiness to make life better for the American people. I expect that, by the end of this week, we will have the full slate of all the committees fully locked in, enabling us to move forward on the important work we have before us.

We got a good deal—a tremendous amount—of bipartisan work done last year, and I am optimistic and hopeful that we can likewise continue this year in a productive, bipartisan spirit whenever possible. I look forward to having all committee memberships announced in full really soon.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Republican leader is recognized.

AMERICAN ENERGY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, the new Republican House of Representatives has already done more to protect our Nation's Strategic Petroleum Reserve than the single-party Democratic government did in the last 2 years.

First, House Republicans passed legislation that would ban the Federal Government from selling energy from the SPR to benefit our Nation's No. 1 strategic adversary—the Chinese Communist Party. Then, last week, the House followed on by passing H.R. 21, a bipartisan bill that would require the Department of Energy to offset any nonemergency drawdowns of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve by expanding access to America's abundant domestic energy on Federal lands. Speaker MCCARTHY and Chair CATHY MCMORRIS RODGERS were right to make American energy security a top priority for their new majority.

It is too bad that it is even necessary to protect our Nation's emergency energy reserves from our own Commander in Chief and his party, but unfortunately the Biden administration has proven that it is necessary.

Last year, with his party hurting at the polls, President Biden released more than 200 million barrels, leaving America's strategic reserve at its lowest level since 1983. To make matters worse, this political gamble didn't just leave America less secure, it directly benefited China. President Biden's Department of Energy hadn't just sold off critical supplies; they sold some of them—listen to this—directly to a Chinese refining company.

Last year, Senate Republicans put every Democrat on the record with an amendment to clamp down on selling our strategic reserve to China. Senate Democrats blocked it. The Democratic Senators from States like West Virginia, Montana, and Ohio voted on party lines to let the Biden administration continue to sell our reserves to the CCP.

Democrats' recklessness with our energy reserves actually predates this particular administration. Remember back when oil prices were at historic lows during the early days of the COVID pandemic? We Republicans tried to refill the SPR to the top. We could have totally replenished our stockpile at bargain-basement prices. But the Senate Democrat leader blocked it and bragged about blocking it. Our colleague crowed that his party had stopped a "bailout for Big Oil." Of course, what he really blocked was a win-win for national security as well as the American taxpayer.

Washington Democrats have been dead wrong on how to handle our strategic reserve literally for years. This is just one symptom of their deep misunderstanding about energy, about the importance of American energy dominance and the way to achieve it.

Across the Atlantic, war in Ukraine has brought the vulnerability of Europe's dependence on Russian energy

into stark and painful relief. Half-baked green transitions, an allergy to clean and reliable nuclear power, and an addiction to Russian gas sent our allies' energy costs through the roof, with working families and ratepayers actually footing the bills.

It could have been a helpful, cautionary tale for the United States, but by last year, the Biden administration was already a year deep into their comprehensive war on abundant and affordable American energy. Remember, on day one in office, President Biden canceled further work on the Keystone XL Pipeline with the stroke of a pen—forget safe and efficient energy transport, high-paying American jobs, and lower cost, reliable power. The President had already put climate activism in the driver's seat of his own energy policy.

The Biden administration has frozen new oil exploration on public lands, overhauled permitting rules to make it harder to develop natural gas resources, dragged the United States back into a climate deal that gives the Chinese Communist Party a pass to keep increasing its carbon emissions, and balked at a chance to block Vladimir Putin's latest pipeline for controlling European consumption.

It is an absolutely nonsensical agenda, and it hasn't taken long for families across our country to feel the direct effects in the form of soaring prices in their heating and electricity bills, at the gas pump, as well as at the grocery store.

Fortunately, millions of working Americans were fed up last November and decided to put an end to Democrats' total control here in Washington. Republicans will stand strong on the side of American energy dominance, on the side of national security, on the side of American workers, American families, and America's future.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

POLICE REFORMS

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, as chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, I am responsible for legislation in the Senate relative to law enforcement and criminal justice. It is an awesome responsibility, and I think about it quite a bit because the first thing all of us want is the safety of our families and our communities. It is the first question asked: How safe is that area of Chicago? How safe is that part of Springfield? It is a reality, and it is a natural reaction.

I have had, during the course of my congressional career, the opportunity to meet many of the men and women in

law enforcement. Let me tell you, there are some outstanding people who literally get up in the morning and put on that badge and risk their lives. They go out for just a routine traffic stop, and they could end up dead. That is the reality of police work in a dangerous world, particularly in a world awash with guns, as we are in the United States.

Having said that, acknowledging that reality, I also know that there are cops who are doing terrible things. That was brought home to America vividly over the last several days. You see, videotapes and DNA evidence have changed our conversation about law enforcement and justice. We now know just what happened—not an account of what happened; we know what happened. We see it on videotapes over and over and over again. And we know sometimes that people who have been found guilty of crimes and are serving long sentences—it turns out the DNA evidence proves it couldn't possibly have been them who were responsible. It is a gross miscarriage of justice for the person who is incarcerated—and even worse, the fact that the person who is culpable, blamable, who should be prosecuted, may somewhere be on the loose. Videotape and DNA have changed it.

Many Americans are struggling with feelings of grief and disbelief after they watched the videotapes of Tyre Nichols being beaten to death by a group of Memphis police officers.

Mr. Nichols, a 29-year-old father of a young son, worked the second shift at a FedEx facility with his stepfather. He loved skateboarding and photography. He loved his mother so much, he had her name tattooed on his arm. He had no criminal record. One friend told a reporter Mr. Nichols was even thinking about being a police officer to try to make the system better from the inside.

The videotapes of the deadly assault on Mr. Nichols by Memphis police officers on January 7 are horrific and sickening. They show at least five officers attacking Mr. Nichols with their fists, boots, batons, Tasers, and pepper spray, while yelling contradictory orders to him. They continued pummeling Mr. Nichols even as he screamed in pain, begged them to stop, and called out for his mother. One officer kicked him in the head so hard that the officer was limping afterwards.

When the beating was over, another officer propped an apparently unconscious Tyre Nichols up against the side of the squad car while the others laughed, fist-bumped, and tried to justify their awful behavior.

It took 20 minutes for an ambulance to arrive, even longer for medical aid to be rendered. Tyre Nichols died 3 days later in a Memphis hospital. An independent autopsy revealed he had "suffered extensive bleeding caused by a severe beating."

The killing of Tyre Nichols follows years of devastating tragedies and

needless loss. Who can ever forget George Floyd? When I saw the videotape of what happened to him and saw that policeman with his knee on his neck stare straight at the camera—I will never forget that. Or Breonna Taylor, shot in her apartment.

In my own home State of Illinois, Laquan McDonald. A videotape that was held back from the public for over a year finally was brought to light, and people saw that he was shot in the back repeatedly, over and over again. There are so many others. For George Floyd, he was murdered as he lay on a curb in Minneapolis. Tyre Nichols was chased down and beaten to death.

Black Americans in particular are forced to live through trauma with every new incident of police violence.

I applaud the Shelby County district attorney for moving swiftly in seeking the indictment of the five police officers. A sixth officer connected to the incident was suspended today.

I agree with the attorney for Mr. Nichols' family, Ben Crump, that the response by prosecutors could be a "blueprint" for how such cases should be handled in the future if, inevitably, there are such cases.

We shouldn't wait for months to bring charges. There is no excuse for delayed justice when the heinous acts occur and the facts are as clear as the videotape.

I also want to extend my deepest condolences to Mr. Nichols' family, especially his mom and his stepfather, who have responded with dignity and grace to this unimaginable ordeal.

Before the videotapes were released, they called repeatedly for protests to be peaceful. I would like to think that I would have the strength to do that, having just lost my son in those circumstances, but the Nichols family did, and throughout our Nation, almost without exception, their wishes have been respected.

But prosecutions and peaceful protests cannot be the only response to this tragedy. Americans—especially Black Americans—are exhausted by the injustice of officers who abuse their authority. They are tired of the systemic failures that can lead to a young man being beaten to death after a questionable traffic stop.

As chair of the Senate Judiciary Committee, I am committed to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to finally confront these problems with meaningful legislation.

We need to have an honest conversation with law enforcement officers about screening, training, inherent bias, use of force, and consequences for unjust actions.

We need to prohibit deadly and dishonorable police misconduct. We must recruit and train the next generation of law enforcement to protect and serve everyone in America: Black, White, Brown, and everything in between.

We have made some very modest progress. Last December, Congress enacted and the President signed a bill on

law enforcement deescalation training. It provides for grants and training for law enforcement deescalation tactics. It is not enough. We must do more.

In the last Congress, Senator CORY BOOKER of New Jersey led an effort to build bipartisan support for policing reform legislation that national police groups and civil rights advocates could endorse. He worked with TIM SCOTT, a Republican Senator from South Carolina.

They invited me and Senator LINDSEY GRAHAM into their deliberations. They were close to making some progress toward our goals, but even if you look at their goals, which I believe were good, they are not enough. Simply to say we are going to ban choke holds or we are going to deal with warrantless searches in a different way doesn't get to the heart of the issue. What is in the mind of these policemen when they are executing their job, doing their duty? Is it the right way to approach things?

These efforts must continue now anew. We owe it to all of the families who have lost loved ones in these horrible acts of brutality and to the families who fear that their loved ones could be next to pass a law that will help ensure justice and accountability in our policing system.

The vast majority of law enforcement officers are appalled and angered by the deaths of Mr. Nichols and others. They deserve our thanks, and I believe they will support bipartisan efforts to prevent such abuses and punish those who commit them.

As I mentioned, Tyre Nichols loved photography. He loved photographing the world as he saw it. One of his favorite images—which appears again and again in his photos—was the image of a bridge. It is time for Members of the Senate to bridge our differences and pass policing reform so that Tyre Nichols' death will not have been in vain.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

LAW ENFORCEMENT DE-ESCALATION TRAINING ACT

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, the killing of Tyre Nichols has reignited a national debate about the excessive use of force by police, and rightfully so. This unarmed 29-year-old was brutally beaten by Memphis police officers with an egregious, excessive use of force.

Within the Republican conference, Senator TIM SCOTT from South Carolina has been our leader on police reform matters, and I have been proud to work with him on bills to help improve policing in our communities and public safety. One of those bills was the Law Enforcement De-Escalation Training Act, which, by the way, was just signed into law last month.

This new law will ensure that all police officers have the opportunity to acquire skills to defuse a potentially dangerous situation like the one we

saw in Memphis. Use of force should only come into play when absolutely necessary, and this legislation will provide law enforcement officers with the knowledge of what alternatives are available to them, which invariably will make their lives better and safer and also protect the life of the individual who is being detained.

This has the potential to save lives and prevent another senseless and entirely preventable tragedy like this from reoccurring.

I am glad this legislation is now the law of the land, and the Department of Justice must implement it as quickly as possible.

CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, on another matter, last Friday I was in Austin, my home, and had the opportunity to speak at a conference that included some of the leading experts in all things dealing with declassification and government transparency.

It was cohosted by a number of academic institutions in Texas and the Public Interest Declassification Board, or PIDB.

Most of us had never heard of this group before, but the PIDB leads incredible work to help advise the President and the executive branch on ways to modernize the classification and declassification processes which safeguard our national security but also protect public trust in our institutions.

I joined an onstage conversation with my friend Will Inboden, who leads the Clements Center for National Security at the University of Texas at Austin.

We talked about the circumstances under which classification is important. Controlling access to certain sensitive information enables the United States to remain at least one step ahead of our adversaries. It also protects sources and methods that allow us to collect clandestine intelligence and protect the lives of those intelligence professionals who are engaged in collecting that information, as well as the avenues into those sources that are important to collecting this intelligence. Obviously, we don't want to jeopardize either the individuals involved or dissuade anyone from wanting to work with us in the future or to allow some of our access to dry up because it then becomes a matter of public knowledge.

But we know classification is not always the right answer. There are many circumstances in which declassification safeguards our national security.

One example is the way in which the United States Government declassified and shared information with our allies in the run-up to Russia's brutal invasion of Ukraine.

The decision to declassify some important intelligence gave Ukraine enough battlefield awareness to push back after the initial attack and save countless lives. It also unified Western response, leading to quick condemna-

tion of Russia's attack and resources for Ukrainian forces.

Declassification is an important tool with which we share information with our friends and allies around the world, but it is also another way to show the American people what their government is doing. It builds trust and transparency. It inspires confidence in the incredible work that our intelligence professionals are doing, and it equips scholars with the information they need to conduct academic research that informs decision making.

Obviously, there is a very delicate balance between transparency, which drives democratic self-governance, and secrecy, which is sometimes necessary to protect sources and methods of information that are important to protect our national security.

Policymakers and scholars have long debated this balance, but it doesn't often garner much attention in the public square. At least that was the case until recently.

Over the last several months, law enforcement have uncovered classified documents in unsecured locations. For example, documents were discovered at President Trump's home in Florida. They were uncovered at President Biden's home in Delaware and in his private office in Washington, DC. And they were found at the home of former Vice President Pence in Indiana.

All of these discoveries paint a deeply concerning picture, because those of us with access to classified information know that the only appropriate place to view classified information is in a secure setting.

Now, we have no idea—we, as Congress—no idea what these classified documents contain. We don't know who had access to them. We have no insight into the possible ramifications for national security. So there are a lot of unanswered questions that need answers.

This really addresses Congress's unique role, as a coequal branch of government, to provide oversight of the Federal Government. As elected representatives, we have the duty to our constituents and to our country to ensure their government is working for them, and oversight of the intelligence community is a big part of that job, and it is part of the system of checks and balances.

Now, in most cases, oversight happens out in the open at congressional hearings, but this is, obviously, a different sort of case. We are talking about classified documents that were never meant for public consumption.

That is why we have the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence that I serve on and the House Committee on Intelligence, both of which were created after the Church Committee made recommendations about oversight that needed to be put in place over the intelligence community—both the police, the community itself, to make sure that those tools were not abused, but also to restore public confidence that

that oversight was occurring and that abuses were not occurring at the same time.

The Senate Intelligence Committee is one of the most bipartisan on Capitol Hill, and I credit our leadership for keeping us above the political fray.

Chairman WARNER, a Democrat from Virginia, and Vice Chairman RUBIO, a Republican from Florida, operate arm in arm to lead the kind of oversight that I believe helps instill confidence in the intelligence community and in our intelligence professionals.

The committee has a responsibility to examine the facts of these cases and understand the potential risk it could create for national security.

Unfortunately, in a hearing we had with the Director of National Intelligence, we seem to have hit a brick wall, at least initially. Despite the high profile nature of these discoveries, the Biden administration will not allow Congress to perform its constitutional oversight duties.

Back in August, Senator WARNER and Senator RUBIO sent a letter to the Director of National Intelligence and the Attorney General requesting the classified documents that were seized at Mar-a-Lago.

Members of the Intelligence Committee are accustomed to reviewing, handling, and protecting classified information. It is something we do on virtually a daily basis. This document request was not to make this public. This was a request for committee members to review the documents in a classified setting. The administration refused.

In the months since, classified documents have been discovered at more locations, and, again, the administration has refused to provide access to this intelligence.

The Justice Department, as we know, has appointed special counsel to oversee two of these probes, but yet they refuse to share the documents or any information about them.

Now, it is one thing in an investigation conducted by law enforcement to say: We are going to protect the person being investigated, and we are going to protect the integrity of the investigation by not making that public. We understand that, but this is something far different.

When a current and former President of the United States and a former Vice President of the United States have classified documents in unsecured settings, we need to know who had access to it, what the intelligence reports contain, not because we are curious or we want to interfere with an investigation by the Justice Department but because we have an independent constitutional responsibility to protect the national security of the United States and to protect the intelligence community from unjustified criticism.

Several years ago, the Intelligence Committee investigated Russia's efforts to interfere with the 2016 election. This was a case like now, where special

counsel was appointed, but Congress did not have to wait. It wasn't forced to wait for that inquiry to be completed by former FBI Director Mueller. Those investigations happened concurrently. The special counsel's investigation happened at the same time as the Senate Intelligence Committee's investigation occurred. These investigations—both that of the Intelligence Committee and that of the Department of Justice—should happen concurrently now as well.

As I said last week, the Director of National Intelligence, Director Haines, testified before the Intelligence Committee. I was eager to learn more in a secure setting, protected from public dissemination, what was going on with these documents, what they meant, and who produced them. Were they stale or were they current intelligence? What sort of access did our adversaries have to them, and what did they learn if they did get access to them that we need to know about and prepare for?

I don't think any of our colleagues expected a full analysis of these documents, but I was alarmed by the complete lack of transparency by the Director of National Intelligence to the oversight committees in Congress like the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. Without going into detail, Director Haines essentially said that once the Department of Justice initiated its investigation, her office stood down and did not inquire any further as to what these documents contained. So far, the Department of Justice refuses to share details of these intelligence products that were discovered at these unsecured locations.

As I said, we have no idea what is in these documents, who could have seen them, or how big of a risk it creates for national security, but we do need the answers to those questions that only a review in a classified setting in a secure facility by the oversight committees—we need the answers that only that sort of inquiry will reveal.

We could have a major national security risk on our hands or it could be a nothing burger, but the Department needs to be expedient and fully transparent in sharing this information with Congress and the intelligence community, again, in a classified secure setting, not for public dissemination.

If you worry about leaks, which are rampant here in Washington, DC, I must say, the record of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence is pretty darn good when it comes to no leaks.

Senator RUBIO and Senator WARNER have been clear that the Department of Justice will not stonewall Congress. This is not a partisan matter. It is not tenable for the position of the Department of Justice and for the Biden administration to take that position. As policymakers with an independent constitutional responsibility, we need to know the full details so we can conduct the risk assessment and determine how best to respond. President Biden's De-

partment of Justice cannot stand in the way of Congress's constitutional oversight role.

Now, many in the press have said: Well, what sort of things might the Senators on the Intelligence Committee do to compel the cooperation of the Department of Justice?

Well, I hope we don't have to go there. I hope this produces a negotiation that will address the concerns both of the Department of Justice and of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. It is well known what sort of tools are available to Congress—things like appropriations, things like nominations—but I sincerely hope it doesn't come to that. But we have a job to do, and we are going to do it, with the cooperation of the Biden administration or without their cooperation.

So all options are on the table to ensure not that we get to see what we want to see for political or other inappropriate reasons but to make sure our national security is not at risk.

Again, this is a bipartisan desire to see these documents and evaluate the risk they could pose to our security. It is time for the administration to cooperate with us in that effort.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider PN62, Roger Israel Zakheim; that the time until 5:30 p.m. be equally divided in the usual form on the nomination; that upon the use or yielding back of time, the Senate vote on the nomination without intervening action or debate; that if confirmed, at a time to be determined by the majority leader, in consultation with the Republican leader, the Senate proceed to executive session to consider PN61, Joseph Lee Falk; that there be 10 minutes for debate, equally divided in the usual form on the nomination; that upon the use or yielding back of time, the Senate vote on the nomination without intervening action or debate; that if either nomination is not confirmed, all action with respect to both nominations be vitiated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Roger Israel Zakheim, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the United States Institute of Peace for a term of four years.

Thereupon, the Senate proceeded to consider the nomination.

Mr. SCHUMER. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. HIRONO). Without objection, it is so ordered.

VOTE ON ZAKHEIM NOMINATION

The question is, Shall the Senate advise and consent to the Zakheim nomination?

Ms. DUCKWORTH. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER).

The result was announced—yeas 84, nays 10, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 3 Ex.]

YEAS—84

Baldwin	Fischer	Padilla
Barrasso	Gillibrand	Peters
Bennet	Graham	Reed
Blackburn	Grassley	Ricketts
Blumenthal	Hagerty	Risch
Boozman	Hassan	Romney
Britt	Heinrich	Rosen
Brown	Hickenlooper	Rounds
Budd	Hirono	Rubio
Cantwell	Hoeven	Schatz
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Schumer
Carper	Johnson	Shaheen
Casey	Kaine	Sinema
Cassidy	Kelly	Smith
Collins	Kennedy	Stabenow
Coons	King	Sullivan
Cornyn	Klobuchar	Tester
Cortez Masto	Lankford	Thune
Cotton	Lujan	Tillis
Cramer	Manchin	Tuberville
Crapo	Marshall	Van Hollen
Cruz	McConnell	Warner
Daines	Moran	Warnock
Duckworth	Mullin	Warren
Durbin	Murkowski	Welch
Ernst	Murphy	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Murray	Wyden
Fetterman	Ossoff	Young

NAYS—10

Braun	Paul	Scott (SC)
Hawley	Sanders	Vance
Lee	Schmitt	
Merkley	Scott (FL)	

NOT VOTING—6

Booker	Lummis	Menendez
Cardin	Markey	Wicker

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HEINRICH). The majority leader.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session and be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

HONORING SERGEANT JOHN O'NEAL RUCKER

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, on February 4, 2023, the tight-knit community in Cass County, TX, will gather to solemnly honor the 50th annual remembrance of the end of the Vietnam war and pay tribute to one of its heroes, U.S. Air Force Sergeant John O'Neal Rucker.

Sergeant Rucker grew up in Linden, a town nestled deep in the heart of the piney woods of east Texas. After graduating high school, he answered the call to serve in the Armed Forces and volunteered for the U.S. Air Force.

During his basic training at Lackland Air Force Base, Sergeant Rucker volunteered for assignment in Southeast Asia. According to the AC-119 Gunship Association, Sergeant Rucker was initially directed to Nakhon Phanom, Thailand, in April 1972. In July of that year, he took a temporary duty assignment to Da Nang, Vietnam, with the 18th Special Operations Squadron.

After spending leave at home in Linden over Christmas 1972, Sergeant Rucker returned to Vietnam with the anticipation that his time on the battlefield would soon come to an end, as the war appeared to be winding down. On January 27, 1973, the 21-year-old Sergeant Rucker was off-duty and asleep in his barracks when rockets struck Da Nang Air Base, instantly taking his life just hours before the Paris Peace Accords took effect, finally ending the Vietnam war. Sergeant Rucker is remembered as one of the last American servicemembers who paid the ultimate sacrifice in Vietnam.

Shortly after his death, a marble plaque to honor Sergeant John O'Neal Rucker was unveiled at Da Nang Air Base in March 1973. Thousands of miles away, his hometown of Linden dedicated a monument to him in November 1973 outside of the Cass County courthouse. Today, Sergeant Rucker's life and legacy remain forever engraved in the hearts and minds of his family, friends, and community.

Texas is home to generations of servicemembers and veterans who have defended our freedoms at home and abroad. Our Nation's rich history has been strengthened by the dutiful serv-

ice and sacrifice of our courageous military women and men, and we owe them our deepest respect and greatest appreciation. May God bless Sergeant John O'Neal Rucker, all of our fallen servicemembers, and their families.

RECOGNIZING THE STENNIS CENTER FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

Mr. COONS. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the achievement of the Stennis Center for Public Service's service-oriented students, following the publication of their journal, the "Public Service Review."

For all who are looking for encouragement about the future of our country, I want to bring to your attention the most recently published issues of "Public Service Review," produced by the Stennis Center for Public Service. "Public Service Review" features inspiring and informative stories from young leaders who share in their own words their experiences, insights, hopes, and dreams as they engage in public service through internships, jobs, and activities in their communities and throughout the world.

The publication, available on the Stennis Center's website at www.stennis.gov, provides a glimpse into the future for all who care deeply about the future of American democracy. As they explore the challenges and rewards of public service, the commitment of these young leaders to help keep our Nation strong and free is truly inspirational. The 33 authors featured in the 2022 issues are Adam Duffy of Ohio State University, Alex Siegal of Columbia University, Alexandra Dorotinsky of University of New Haven, Amanda Guilardi of American University, Anna Zmistowski of University of Maine School of Law, Catherine Lawson of Texas A&M University, Jaydn Smith of Hastings College, Owen Rosenberg of American University, Alexandra Schindewolf of Rutgers University, Ava Goble of University of Hawai'i, Ben Savercool of California State University, Chico, Caroline Rykard of University of Georgia, Diana Grechukhina of Salisbury University, Disha Jhaveri of Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Drew Ficociello of George Washington University, MAJ Matt Romanowski of Princeton University and U.S. Army, Ethan Sanders of Oklahoma State University, Jagaar Halverson of Grand Canyon University, Jennifer Rivera Galindo of Florida International University, Kathleen Griffith of University of South Carolina, McKayla Steineke of Northeastern University, Mia Robertson of Mississippi State University, Alanna Cronk of Georgetown University, Mini Ganesh of Harvard College, Natalie Gilbert of Georgetown University, Anum Syed of West Chester University, Avinash Maniam of Rutgers University, Mignely Nunez of Indian University Bloomington, Natalie Salazar of Carnegie Mellon University, Niklas Kleinworth of University of

Idaho, Sydney Smith of Claremont McKenna College, Victoria Izaguirre of Texas A&M University, and Zach Blair-Andrews of University of South Florida.

“Public Service Review” provides these young leaders an opportunity to write about their experiences and inspirations in their own words, sharing stories of challenge and hope as they engage in public service in a variety of formats and focus on a range of causes that draw their passion. Not only do their stories inspire those of us engaged in public service here in Congress and elsewhere, but their experiences provide insights and guidance for younger students as they look for ways to become involved in public service.

On behalf of my colleagues, who I serve with on the Stennis Center Board of Trustees, U.S. Senator ROGER WICKER, Tom Daffron, U.S. Representative TERRI SEWELL, and former U.S. Representative Martha Roby, I commend the Stennis Center for this excellent publication and urge you to read it and share it with others who will benefit from reading these inspiring stories.

RECOGNIZING 100 YEARS OF THE “FLYING YANKEES”

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, today I rise to recognize the 103rd Airlift Wing of the Connecticut Air National Guard—the “Flying Yankees”—as they celebrate 100 years of dedicated service to the State and our Nation.

The Flying Yankees are the 11th oldest Air National Guard unit in the United States, including a squadron that has served more than 90 years in military aviation. Operating from the Bradley Air National Guard Base in East Granby, CT, the 103rd Airlift Wing provides tactical airpower and mission support for the State and Nation. The unit carries out this critical mission through highly qualified and proficient C-130 aircrew.

The 103rd Airlift Wing has a history that dates back to the earliest years of military aviation, and the Flying Yankees have fought bravely in numerous conflicts throughout the last century. From their efforts in France during World War I, to their heroic service in the China-India-Burma theater of operations during World War II, the Flying Yankees have a long history of valiantly serving our Nation both at home and abroad. The unit’s service continued through the Cold War and more recent conflicts. The Flying Yankees innovate to meet the changing needs of the State and the Nation, carrying on their great tradition of dedicated service to this day.

For a century, the brave members of the 103rd Airlift Wing of the Connecticut Air National Guard have embodied their motto—“faithful and alert”—answering the call to service for both Connecticut and the Nation. I applaud their determination and dedication to the vital mission of defending

our country and hope my colleagues will join me in congratulating the Flying Yankees on this momentous occasion of their 100th anniversary.

TRIBUTE TO PEARSON RIDDLE, JR.

Mr. TILLIS. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a great North Carolinian, courageous veteran, and the last living survivor of the Battle of Wake Island: Pearson Riddle, Jr.

Born in Pensacola, NC, on October 15, 1921, Pearson joined the Civilian Conservation Corps at 18 years old upon completing high school. After spending time in Oregon and California learning to operate heavy machinery, he was sent to Hawaii to work for the U.S. Navy and later joined the Wake Island workforce in August 1941 as a general laborer, providing essential support services to U.S. Armed Forces.

On December 8, 1941, Japanese forces commenced a successful siege of Wake Island despite the valiant efforts of marines, sailors, soldiers, and civilians. Pearson was among the hundreds of civilian contractors captured by Japanese forces on December 23, 1941. Forty-four months of grueling captivity and infamous brutality followed.

Pearson was kept on Wake Island until early 1942, when the Japanese forced POWs to board the *Nitta Maru*, which was destined for a prison camp in Woosun, China. After spending 19 months there in forced labor, the Japanese shipped Pearson and hundreds of other POWs to Kobe, Japan, and again to Tokyo where he was imprisoned until a May 1945 Allied bombing destroyed the prison camp. Sent north to Sendai 7-B Hanaoka after the successful Allied bombing, Pearson and the remaining POWs were liberated in September 1945.

Malnourished, ill, and abused, it took Pearson 2 years to make a full recovery, and despite lifelong medical complications from his imprisonment, Pearson never stopped serving. After his service, Pearson went on to build bases around the world, including in north Africa and Iceland.

In 1987, the Navy administratively awarded Pearson the rank of E-4 and evaluated him as a 100 percent wartime service-connected disabled veteran. Seventy-seven years after his liberation, Pearson received the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal, World War II Victory Medal, and American Campaign Medal for his heroic devotion to duty.

Today, we honor Pearson Riddle, Jr.’s valor, service, and commitment to the values and principles of the United States of America. I ask my fellow Senators to join me in saluting Pearson Riddle for his service.

TRIBUTE TO MAYA ASHWAL

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, I rise today, with a unique combination of joy, sorrow, and pride. For the last 8

years, Maya Ashwal has been my right arm in the Senate, serving as my director of scheduling and operations in our Washington office.

I rise with joy today because my life and the lives of everyone who works in or with our office has been made better by Maya Ashwal. Maya is this wonderful combination of hard-nosed, no-nonsense grit, and gracious compassion. She brings a seriousness of purpose to her work, but she treats everyone around her with kindness and caring. Over the last 8 years, I watched Maya overcome obstacles that would have swallowed up lesser people. She has persevered through personal loss, finding a way to grow her compassion for others in the face of tragedy. She has conquered a litany of bad health luck, at one point finding herself stuck in South America dealing with a serious health emergency. Somehow, we all knew that Maya would find a way to come back stronger, with a smile on her face.

Through it all, it has been so wonderful to watch her grow as a person. Since she has been with our office, Maya has gotten married to Jeremy and welcomed a gorgeous daughter, Piper, into the world in the middle of the pandemic. She is a wonderful mother, who deftly balances work and family life.

But I also rise with sorrow today, because it is hard for me to imagine life without Maya. My colleagues will understand how a great scheduler or great assistant ends up becoming an extension of you, a part of you. That is what Maya is. She knows my preferences before I speak anything out loud. She guesses what I need before I know I need it. She smooths over bumps and rough spots before they are visible to me.

But she also provides great advice and counsel. I am lucky that we share many passions—like mental health and gun safety—and Maya has become a whip smart political counselor who I rely on to make sure that my daily agenda best aligns with my policy goals. The Bipartisan Safer Communities Act could not have happened without Maya’s leadership. Never before has such a complicated bill been written and passed in such a short amount of time. Over 30 days and countless meetings, zooms, and phone calls—with advocates, Senators, House Members, staff, administration officials—we negotiated, wrote, and passed the most serious gun safety bill in three decades. During that time, Maya was the air traffic controller for the negotiations, managing to create organization out of potential chaos. That bill is part of her legacy.

In addition to her work on policy, Maya has also been such a comfort to my family. Being a parent of young children, with a wife who works equally long hours, is an unsurprising anomaly in the Senate. Maya’s job over the last 8 years has been made infinitely harder since my schedule has had to

balance not just work obligations, but a myriad of sports practices, school events, playdates, and Cub Scout meetings. Never once has Maya balked at my insistence of putting my family first, ahead of the Senate. In fact, she has been instrumental in protecting and supporting my family, continually pushing back against the pressures to put the children second. When my wife Cathy learned of Maya's departure, she audibly gasped. She knew what a loss this would be for our family.

And finally, today, I also feel a ton of pride. I feel pride because Maya is part of what makes the Senate work. She believes that this place is still capable of great things, and she is committed to making our institution live up to its potential. After spending 16 years between our office and the office of former Senator Mark Begich, Maya could have high-tailed it for private sector pastures. But she didn't. She leaves our office to join Senator JOHN FETTERMAN as his new administrative director. The job of standing up a brandnew Senate office is a daunting one, but Maya doesn't shirk from the challenge. She wants the Senate to work, and she is willing to do the hard work to make this possible.

I also feel pride today in who Maya has become while she has worked in our office. As she proudly told me when she informed me of her next move, she has undergone the most important changes in her life during her time with our office. She was amazing when she showed up here, but I would like to think that she is even more amazing today. And maybe the people she has spent the last 8 years with have had a little to do with her growth. I hope she would say this is the case.

I am glad Maya isn't going far. I have a feeling she will be a part of my life and our team members' lives for a long time. I feel joy, sadness, and pride today, all at the same time. But mostly, I just feel lucky that for the last 8 years, I have had Maya Ashwal as my right arm.

TRIBUTE TO AMY BUTTON RENZ

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. President, I rise today to honor and recognize the wonderful career of Amy Button Renz.

Like many, Amy began her career in Washington, DC, where she interned for both Senator Bob Dole and Representative Garner Shriver during the summer of 1974. After graduating from Kansas State University in the spring of 1976, Amy came back to DC, where she worked for Senator Roman Hruska until his retirement that December. Her time in public service was not over, as she moved back to Kansas to work for State Senator Ron Hein during the 1977 legislative session.

After her time in the Kansas Statehouse, Amy began her career with the Kansas State University Alumni Association in 1977. She would be named president and CEO of the alumni association in 1994, becoming the first fe-

male alumni director in the history of the Big Eight and later the Big 12 conference. Throughout her career, she has been crucial in the development of programming efforts, most notably as the lead fundraiser for the alumni center building campaign as well as serving as the chair of several search committees that have brought key administrators to Kansas State University. She has raised millions of dollars for student scholarships, and has always put the students of Kansas State University first.

Amy has been recognized for her servant leadership ceaselessly. In 2009 she received the Staley School of Leadership Mike Holen Outstanding Leadership Award, and in 2012 she was selected for the Directors Award by the K-State Marching Band. That same year, she was the recipient of the inaugural Amethyst Award, the University's highest award honoring those for their extraordinary contributions to K-State. Her influence extends past the university, as she was recognized with the Lyle Butler Distinguished Leadership Award from the Manhattan Chamber of Commerce in 2020.

Amy is a third generation K-Stater, and has earned two degrees from the University, a bachelor's degree in political science and a master's degree in public administration. Her husband, Allen, is a K-Stater, as are her three children. Her last day at the Kansas State University Alumni Association will be on June 30th, 2023. Her leadership and devotion will certainly be missed, but always remembered.

I now ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Amy's outstanding career, as well as thank her for 45+ years of service to Kansas State University. Amy is a true inspiration to those around her, fighting ever fighting for a wildcat victory.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REMEMBERING QUBILAH JONES

• Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, today I rise to honor the life of Qubilah Jones who passed away on December 31, 2022, after a long battle with lymphedema.

Raised in Marianna, AR, Qubilah was called to serve others. She lived in Jonesboro, AR, but her heart touched people far beyond the city limits. Qubilah dedicated herself to her family and her community. She was an active member of Mount Zion Baptist, a published poet, and a passionate community service advocate.

Qubilah launched her broadcasting career as a radio host at the nonprofit radio station KLEK in 2016, where she became known as the Voice of Jonesboro. In this role, she worked to inform the community by conducting hundreds of interviews with nonprofit, faith-based, and government leaders in the region.

Even through her battle with lymphedema, those who knew Qubilah

best said she never let the disease stop her from making a positive difference. She led by example. In 2017, Qubilah was named Volunteer of the Year for the more than 2,000 hours of community service she provided, as well as encouraging others to get involved.

She was an inspiration to many with an official proclamation of Qubilah Jones Day in Jonesboro and her alma mater, Arkansas State University, having lit its library tower pink in her honor serving as evidence of her impact. Her advocacy for awareness and treatment of lymphedema, helped lead to passage of the Lymphedema Treatment Act days before her passing. This law will help support the needs of others living with this condition.

I join Qubilah's family, friends, and countless others in mourning her passing. She has left a tremendous legacy that will last for years to come.●

REMEMBERING QUBILAH JONES

• Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, as the new year began, an exceptional life tragically ended. The State of Arkansas lost a powerful voice and community leader when Qubilah Jones passed away, age 45, after a 14-year battle against lymphedema.

Qubilah was born in Corpus Christi, TX, but her legacy and her heart are in Jonesboro, AR. Qubilah was a daily companion to countless Arkansans as the host of KLEK's "Community Conversations," a morning show where she interviewed hundreds of leaders about faith, government, and community involvement.

Qubilah had a God-given gift for words, and she was a relentless advocate for northeast Arkansas. She was a pillar of her church, New Mount Zion Baptist Church, where she produced the church newspaper. She was a curious soul who returned to education later in life, put in the work, and ultimately earned undergraduate and graduate degrees from Arkansas State University and Grand Canyon University. She was the driving force behind community celebrations such as KLEK's award-winning Juneteenth in Jonesboro Celebration. She was a proud and active alumna of her sorority, Delta Sigma Theta. And perhaps above all, she was a loving mother to her son, Quante Jeffrey.

For these accomplishments, and for the more than 2,000 hours of community service that Qubilah performed, the city of Jonesboro named her Volunteer of the Year in 2017.

More incredible still, Qubilah accomplished these things while battling lymphedema, an incurable disease that slowly sapped her mobility and strength. She spoke often on her radio show and podcast about living with a serious illness, providing advice and consolation to those who had their own cross to bear. But even as the disease took its toll on her body, it could not wipe away her warm smile or infectious laughter. Qubilah's sister, Gwen

Henderson, put it well: “as she declined in mobility, she never declined in spirit.”

Qubilah’s battle against disease set her up for one last act of service—one of her greatest. After witnessing the suffering that lymphedema can cause, she became a restless and passionate advocate for the Lymphedema Treatment Act, a bill to ensure that compression treatment items essential to managing the disease are covered by Medicare. I was proud to cosponsor that bill, along with 73 of my Senate colleagues. And on December 23, just 1 week before Qubilah passed from this life, that bill became law. Countless Americans suffering from lymphedema will get needed relief as a result. It is yet another part of Qubilah’s extraordinary legacy of service.

The city of Jonesboro, the State of Arkansas, the U.S. Senate, and all those touched by Qubilah’s words and deeds mourn the loss of the “Voice of Jonesboro.” May she rest in peace.●

TRIBUTE TO GERALD VANDEWALLE

● Mr. CRAMER. Mr. President, one of North Dakota’s most distinguished citizens and respected jurists is retiring this week. Justice Gerald W. “Jerry” VandeWalle is leaving the North Dakota Supreme Court as the longest serving justice in the history of the court.

A native of the small northwestern North Dakota community of Noonan, Justice VandeWalle earned his law degree from the University of North Dakota in 1958. He devoted more than 60 years of his legal career working for the citizens of our State. The first 20 years were as an assistant attorney general, prior to his appointment to the supreme court in 1978. In his nearly 45 years on the supreme court, he served 27 of those as chief justice. At the time he relinquished his responsibilities as chief justice in 2020, he was the longest serving chief justice in the entire Nation.

As impressive as these statistics are, the real legacy of Justice VandeWalle is not found in numbers. Instead, it is in the profound impact he made year after year, case after case, as he sought to uphold the law with impartiality in every judicial decision. His warmth and kindness, his engaging optimism, and his humble nature were his everyday demeanor. He was accessible to other state officials, a fierce advocate for the judicial branch before the State legislature, and a revered mentor to lawyers across the State and country.

In the 27 years between 1993 and 2020 when Justice VandeWalle was chief justice, North Dakota experienced notable changes in its population, demographics, economy, and culture. All the while, he kept a steady focus on how North Dakota courts could deliver access to justice for all. He was integral in unifying the court system, redefining state judicial districts and

bringing more judges to accommodate each district’s needs. He addressed emerging technology innovations in courtrooms and expanded court services for population groups like veterans, juveniles, and the elderly.

The judicial impact of Justice Jerry VandeWalle will resonate across our State and Nation for decades to come. Visitors to our State capitol will read about his legendary career next to his portrait in the North Dakota Rough Rider Hall of Fame, the highest honor given to our citizens. Kris and I will miss seeing him at official events and will treasure even more the friendship we shared over the years. On behalf of all North Dakotans, I thank him for his exemplary service and congratulate him on his well-earned retirement. I wish him many years of health and happiness in the future.●

TRIBUTE TO CODY WOOLSTON AND ERIC GOLDSCHMIDT

● Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize officers Cody Woolston and Eric Goldschmidt for their heroic actions on Monday, October 31, 2022.

On that day, Officers Woolston and Goldschmidt responded to calls of a woman attempting to jump off an overpass on Breckinridge Lane, which runs over a local interstate. When the two officers arrived at the scene, they found a woman standing on top of the barrier and looking over the highway. Officers Woolston and Goldschmidt tried to talk with the woman, but she was wearing headphones and not responding.

When she started to lean more towards the drop, Officer Woolston bravely grabbed her from the barrier, saving her life. The officers then took her to a local hospital to receive help. Upon arrival, she was hesitant to go inside, but Officer Woolston calmly reassured her and took her hand as they walked in together.

As a result of his quick actions that saved a life, Officer Woolston was nominated for a 2023 Rise Award. Officers Woolston and Goldschmidt were also nominated for the Louisville Metro Police Department’s lifesaving award.

Officers Woolston and Goldschmidt are brave servants to the city of Louisville and a true testament to the hard-working Louisville Metro Police Department. I am proud to salute both officers and have no doubt they will continue to be an incredible asset to the citizens of Louisville.●

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 4:43 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 21. An act to provide for the development of a plan to increase oil and gas production under oil and gas leases of Federal

lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Defense in conjunction with a drawdown of petroleum reserves from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

The message also announced that pursuant to sections 5580 and 5581 of the revised statutes (20 U.S.C. 42-43), and the order of the House of January 9, 2023, the Speaker appoints the following Member on the part of the House of Representatives to the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution: Ms. Matsui of California.

The message further announced that pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 7002, the Minority Leader appoints the following individual to the United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission: Mr. Jacob S. Helberg of Miami Beach, Florida.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 21. An act to provide for the development of a plan to increase oil and gas production under oil and gas leases of Federal lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Defense in conjunction with a drawdown of petroleum reserves from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

S. 123. A bill to protect American small businesses, gig workers, and freelancers by repealing the burdensome American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 transactions reporting threshold, and to rescind certain funding provided to the Internal Revenue Service under section 10301 of Public Law 117-169.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-116. A communication from the Chairman of the National Credit Union Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semi-annual report of the Inspector General for the period from April 1, 2022 through September 30, 2022 received in the Office of the President pro tempore of the Senate; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-117. A communication from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Agency’s Agency Financial Report for fiscal year 2022 received in the Office of the President pro tempore of the Senate; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-118. A communication from the Chief Executive Officer of the Peace Corps, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Office of Inspector General’s Semiannual Report for the period of April 1, 2022 through September 30,

2022; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-119. A communication from the Chief Executive Officer of the Peace Corps, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Corps' Agency Financial Report for fiscal year 2022; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-120. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Secretariat Division, Office of Asset and Transportation Management, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Civil Monetary Penalties Inflation Adjustment" (RIN3090-AK68) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 19, 2023; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-121. A communication from the Associate Director, Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Agency's fiscal year 2022 Agency Financial Report; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-122. A communication from the Chief Executive Officer, Agency for Global Media, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Bureau's Performance and Accountability Report for fiscal year 2022 received in the Office of the President pro tempore of the Senate; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-123. A communication from the Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 21st Century IDEA 2022 report; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-124. A communication from the Associate General Counsel for General Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, two (2) reports relative to vacancies in the Department of Homeland Security, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 21, 2022; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-125. A communication from the Director of the Office of Financial Reporting and Policy, Office of the Chief Financial Officer and Assistant Secretary for Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "FY 2022 Agency Financial Report"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-126. A communication from the Chair of the Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Inspector General's Semiannual Report for the six-month period from April 1, 2022 through September 30, 2022; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-127. A communication from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department of Housing and Urban Development Semiannual Report of the Inspector General for the period from April 1, 2022 through September 30, 2022; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-128. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Secretariat Division, Office of Governmentwide Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Federal Management Regulation; Physical Security" (RIN3090-AJ94) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 21, 2022; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-129. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Secretariat Division, Office of Governmentwide Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting, pur-

suant to law, the report of a rule entitled "General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation (GSAR); Order Level Material Clarifications" (RIN3090-AK32) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 21, 2022; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-130. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Secretariat Division, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation (GSAR); Clarify Commercial Products and Services Contract Terms and Conditions" (RIN3090-AK18) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 21, 2022; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-131. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Secretariat Division, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation (GSAR); GSAR Clause Matrix Update" (RIN3090-AK70) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 21, 2022; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-132. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Secretariat Division, Office of Governmentwide Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Federal Travel Regulation; Rental Car Policy Updates and Clarifications" (RIN3090-AK45) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on December 21, 2022; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-133. A communication from the Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the fiscal year 2021 annual report for the Department's Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-134. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department of Education's Semiannual Report of the Inspector General for the period from April 1, 2022 through September 30, 2022; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-135. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-637, "Stormiyah Denson-Jackson Economic Damages Equity Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-136. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-638, "Partition of Real Property Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-137. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-639, "Joint Property Protection Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-138. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-640, "Local Resident Voting Rights Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-139. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Colum-

bia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-641, "Expanding Fee Waivers for Low-Income Litigants Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-140. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-643, "Paternity Establishment Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-141. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-644, "Enhancing Reproductive Health Protections Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-142. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-645, "Child Development Facility Lead Testing Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-143. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-646, "Human Rights Sanctuary Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-144. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-654, "Uniform Power of Attorney Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-145. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 24-655, "Zero Waste Plastic Products Recycling Amendment Act of 2022"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Ms. SINEMA (for herself and Mr. KELLY):

S. 128. A bill to provide for the assumption of full ownership and control of the International Outfall Interceptor in Nogales, Arizona, by the International Boundary and Water Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Ms. HIRONO, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. COONS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. SMITH, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. REED, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. KAINE):

S. 129. A bill to ensure due process protections of individuals in the United States against unlawful detention based solely on a protected characteristic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THUNE (for himself, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mrs. FISCHER):

S. 130. A bill to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 to reauthorize and improve the ReConnect loan and grant program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 131. A bill to amend chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, to cover, for purposes of workers' compensation under such chapter, services by physician assistants and nurse practitioners provided to injured Federal workers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 132. A bill to require a pilot program on activities under the pre-separation transition process of members of the Armed Forces for a reduction in suicide among veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. WARNER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Ms. STABENOW):

S. 133. A bill to extend the National Alzheimer's Project; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. WARNER, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Ms. STABENOW):

S. 134. A bill to require an annual budget estimate for the initiatives of the National Institutes of Health pursuant to reports and recommendations made under the National Alzheimer's Project Act; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KING, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. KELLY, Mr. DAINES, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. BRAUN, and Mr. BARRASSO):

S. 135. A bill to provide for a period of continuing appropriations in the event of a lapse in appropriations under the normal appropriations process, and establish procedures and consequences in the event of a failure to enact appropriations; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. YOUNG (for himself, Mr. WARNER, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. COONS):

S. 136. A bill to provide a consumer protection framework necessary to support the growth of accessible, affordable, and accountable financing options for postsecondary education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. CASEY, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. SMITH, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 137. A bill to award posthumously a Congressional Gold Medal to Fred Korematsu, in recognition of his contributions to civil rights, his loyalty and patriotism to the United States, and his dedication to justice and equality; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 138. A bill to amend the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 to modify certain provisions of that Act; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO):

S. 139. A bill to combat organized crime involving the illegal acquisition of retail goods for the purpose of selling those illegally obtained goods through physical and online retail marketplaces; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO):

S. 140. A bill to combat organized crime involving the illegal acquisition of retail goods for the purpose of selling those illegally obtained goods through physical and online retail marketplaces; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORAN (for himself, Mr. TESTER, and Ms. HASSAN):

S. 141. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve certain programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs for home and community based services for veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. KELLY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 142. A bill to prohibit brand name drug companies from compensating generic drug companies to delay the entry of a generic drug into the market, and to prohibit biological product manufacturers from compensating biosimilar and interchangeable companies to delay the entry of biosimilar biological products and interchangeable biological products; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

S. 143. A bill to prohibit the provision of Federal funds to certain entities subject to sanctions imposed by the United States; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

S. 144. A bill to require issuers filing annual reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission to disclose whether the issuers have connections with the Chinese Communist Party, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. RUBIO:

S. 145. A bill to require disclosure by Federal contractors of contracts with Chinese entities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. HAWLEY:

S. 146. A bill to reduce the price of insulin for patients; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MANCHIN (for himself and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 147. A bill to require reporting of suspicious transmissions in order to assist in criminal investigations and counterintelligence activities relating to international terrorism, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CRUZ, and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 148. A bill to enable to Federal Trade Commission to deter filing of sham citizen petitions to cover an attempt to interfere with approval of a competing generic drug or biosimilar, to foster competition, and facilitate the efficient review of petitions filed in good faith to raise legitimate public health concerns, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUBIO:

S. 149. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to address the responsibilities of fiduciaries with respect to the Thrift Savings Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CRUZ, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 150. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to prohibit product hopping,

and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUBIO:

S. 151. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to address corrupt practices of the Government of the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 152. A bill to prohibit the trading of the securities of certain Communist Chinese military companies on a national securities exchange, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. RUBIO:

S. 153. A bill to safeguard certain technology and intellectual property in the United States from export to or influence by the People's Republic of China and to protect United States industry from unfair competition by the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. VANCE):

S. 154. A bill to prevent the theft of catalytic converters and other precious metal car parts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. CASEY, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. KAINE, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. Res. 19. A resolution recognizing the importance of establishing a national "Fred Korematsu Day of Civil Liberties and the Constitution"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 9

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 9, a bill to prohibit the Secretary of Energy from sending petroleum products from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to China, and for other purposes.

S. 14

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) were added as cosponsors of S. 14, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the purchase of certain firearms by individuals under 21 years of age, and for other purposes.

S. 75

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 75, a bill to ensure equal treatment for religious organizations in the Federal provision of social services programs, grantmaking, and contracting, and for other purposes.

S. 78

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Montana

(Mr. DAINES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 78, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit taking minors across State lines in circumvention of laws requiring the involvement of parents in abortion decisions.

S. 81

At the request of Mr. MARSHALL, the names of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) and the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) were added as cosponsors of S. 81, a bill to provide a moratorium on all Federal research grants provided to any institution of higher education or other research institute that is conducting gain-of-function research.

S. 82

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of Florida, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 82, a bill to protect social security benefits and military pay and require that the United States Government to prioritize all obligations on the debt held by the public in the event that the debt limit is reached.

S. 110

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 110, a bill to allow a State to submit a declaration of intent to the Secretary of Education to combine certain funds to improve the academic achievement of students.

S. 113

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 113, a bill to require the Federal Trade Commission to study the role of intermediaries in the pharmaceutical supply chain and provide Congress with appropriate policy recommendations, and for other purposes.

S. 123

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of Florida, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 123, a bill to protect American small businesses, gig workers, and freelancers by repealing the burdensome American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 transactions reporting threshold, and to rescind certain funding provided to the Internal Revenue Service under section 10301 of Public Law 117-169.

S. CON. RES. 2

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) were added as cosponsors of S. Con. Res. 2, a concurrent resolution commending the bravery, courage, and resolve of the women and men of Iran demonstrating in more than 133 cities and risking their safety to speak out against the Iranian regime's human rights abuses.

S. RES. 10

At the request of Mr. BRAUN, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a co-

sponsor of S. Res. 10, a resolution memorializing the unborn by lowering the United States flag to half-staff on the 22nd day of January each year.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

On Thursday, January 26, 2023, the Senate introduced S. 126 as follows:

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. SANDERS):

S. 126. A bill to make individuals responsible for undermining free and fair democratic elections inadmissible to the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 126

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Fortifying Lawful Elections and Democracy Accountability Act of 2023" or the "FLED Accountability Act of 2023".

SEC. 2. INADMISSIBILITY OF INDIVIDUALS RESPONSIBLE FOR UNDERMINING FREE AND FAIR DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS.

(a) DETERMINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary of State determines, on the basis of credible information, that an individual who is not a citizen of the United States knowingly took significant action to inhibit or attempt to inhibit, while serving as an official of the government of a foreign country, the lawful democratic transition of power or the lawful functioning of democratic electoral processes in that country, the Secretary shall designate the individual as inadmissible to the United States as described in subsection (b).

(2) DESIGNATION.—The Secretary shall publicly or privately designate under paragraph (1) an individual about whom the Secretary has made a determination under that paragraph without regard to whether the individual has applied for a visa.

(b) INADMISSIBILITY OF CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS.—

(1) INELIGIBILITY FOR VISAS AND ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES.—An individual designated under subsection (a) is—

(A) inadmissible to the United States;

(B) ineligible to receive a visa or other documentation to enter the United States; and

(C) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

(2) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The visa or other entry documentation of any individual designated under subsection (a) is subject to revocation regardless of the issue date of the visa or other entry documentation.

(B) IMMEDIATE EFFECT.—A revocation under subparagraph (A) shall—

(i) take effect immediately; and

(ii) cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the possession of the individual.

(3) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.—This subsection shall not apply with respect to an individual if admitting or paroling the individual into the United States is necessary to permit the

United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations.

(c) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive the application of subsection (b) with respect to an individual designated under subsection (a) if the Secretary determines that such a waiver is in the national interest of the United States.

(d) REPORT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the committees specified in paragraph (3) a report—

(A) identifying individuals designated under subsection (a) during the year preceding submission of the report;

(B) listing the waivers issued under subsection (c) during that year; and

(C) setting forth a justification for each such waiver.

(2) FORM OF REPORT; AVAILABILITY.—

(A) FORM.—Each report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(B) AVAILABILITY.—The unclassified portion of each report required by paragraph (1) shall posted on a publicly accessible website of the Department of State.

(3) COMMITTEES SPECIFIED.—The committees specified in this paragraph are—

(A) the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to apply to actions taken—

(1) to provide assistance to promote democratic elections or public participation in democratic processes; or

(2) to support a democratic transition.

By Mr. THUNE (for himself, Mr. LUJAN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mrs. FISCHER):

S. 130. A bill to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 to reauthorize and improve the ReConnect loan and grant program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 130

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Rural Internet Improvement Act of 2023".

SEC. 2. STREAMLINING BROADBAND AUTHORITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 601 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 950bb) is amended—

(1) by striking the section heading and inserting "RECONNECT PROGRAM";

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4); and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

"(3) RECONNECT PROGRAM.—The term 'ReConnect Program' means the program established under this section.";

(3) in subsection (c)—
 (A) in paragraph (2)(A)—
 (i) in clause (i)—
 (I) in subclause (I), by striking “10-Mbps” and inserting “25-Mbps”; and
 (II) in subclause (II), by striking “1-Mbps” and inserting “3-Mbps”; and
 (ii) by striking clause (iv) and inserting the following:
 “(iv) give priority to applications from applicants that have demonstrated the technical and financial experience required to construct and operate broadband networks.”; and
 (B) by adding at the end the following:
 “(5) APPLICATIONS.—The Secretary shall establish an application process for grants, loans, and loan guarantees under this section that—
 “(A) reduces the amount of data required to apply by limiting the required data to only—
 “(i) the entity applying, excluding any parent or affiliate entity that is not a party to the application, to the greatest extent practicable; and
 “(ii) the geographic area affected by the application, if a parent or affiliate is not a party to the application;
 “(B) simplifies the data interfaces for submission to the greatest extent practicable; and
 “(C) allows all applicants, regardless of whether an applicant is publicly traded, to rely on a bond rating of at least investment grade (when bond ratings are available) in place of financial documentation.”;
 (4) in subsection (d)—
 (A) in paragraph (1)—
 (i) in subparagraph (B), by striking “subsection (j)” and inserting “subsection (1)”;
 and
 (ii) by adding at the end the following:
 “(C) GRANT REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary—
 “(i) shall not restrict the eligibility of an entity for a grant under this section based on the legal structure of the entity;
 “(ii) shall allow entities to apply for a grant under this section without regard to, or preference for, the legal structure of an entity;
 “(iii) in determining the financial ability of an entity to carry out a project using a grant under this section, shall allow the entity to demonstrate that financial ability by methods that—
 “(I) the Secretary determines to be the least burdensome; and
 “(II) subject to clause (v), are not limited to providing the Federal Government an exclusive first lien on all grant-funded assets during the service obligation of the grant;
 “(iv) subject to clause (v), in determining the required collateral to secure grant funds or to secure performance during the service obligation of a grant, shall allow an awardee to offer alternative security, such as a letter of credit, in lieu of providing the Federal Government an exclusive first lien on all grant-funded assets; and
 “(v) if the Secretary reasonably determines that alternative methods or alternative security established under clause (iii)(II) or (iv) are insufficient to secure performance with respect to a project under this section—
 “(I) may require an entity to provide the Federal Government an exclusive first lien on all grant-funded assets during the service obligation of the grant; and
 “(II) shall release that lien after the Secretary determines that the entity is performing to the satisfaction of the Secretary.”; and
 (B) in paragraph (2)—
 (i) in subparagraph (A)(i), by striking “50” and inserting “90”; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:
 “(D) OBLIGATIONS TO PROVIDE BROADBAND SERVICE IN THE SAME SERVICE TERRITORY.—
 “(i) DEFINITION OF BROADBAND INFRASTRUCTURE.—In this subparagraph, the term ‘broadband infrastructure’ means any cables, fiber optics, wiring, or other permanent infrastructure that is integral to the structure, including fixed wireless infrastructure, that—
 “(I) is capable of providing access to internet connections in individual locations; and
 “(II) offers an advanced telecommunications capability (as defined in section 706(d) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (47 U.S.C. 1302(d))).
 “(ii) OTHER PROVIDERS.—The Secretary shall consider a proposed service territory with respect to which an eligible entity submits an application to carry out a project under this section to be served by broadband service if a broadband service provider other than that eligible entity is subject to an obligation by a Federal, State, or local government entity to build broadband infrastructure and offer broadband service in that service territory, subject to conditions—
 “(I) under a Federal, State, or local funding award program; or
 “(II) otherwise required by the Federal, State, or local government entity.
 “(iii) OTHER FUNDING.—Subject to clause (iv), the Secretary shall not be required to consider a proposed service territory with respect to which an eligible entity submits an application to carry out a project under this section to be served by broadband service if that eligible entity has accepted an obligation under a Federal, State, or local funding award program to build broadband infrastructure and offer broadband service in that service territory, if the proposed project under this section—
 “(I) would not be duplicative of the obligation under the other award program; and
 “(II) would build broadband infrastructure that results in faster speeds or expedited milestones of deployment of broadband infrastructure in that service territory, as compared to the obligation under the other award program.
 “(iv) OTHER OBLIGATIONS FOR LOWER TRANSMISSION CAPACITY.—The Secretary shall consider a proposed service territory with respect to which an eligible entity submits an application to carry out a project under this section to be unserved by broadband service if an obligation under another award program described in clause (iii) would not provide broadband service of at least—
 “(I) a 25-Mbps downstream transmission capacity; and
 “(II) a 3-Mbps upstream transmission capacity.
 “(E) REQUIREMENTS FOR FUNDING.—
 “(i) AFFILIATE OWNED AND OPERATED NETWORKS.—A grant, loan, or loan guarantee under this section may be used to construct networks that will be owned and operated by an affiliate of the eligible entity receiving the grant, loan, or loan guarantee, subject to the condition that the eligible entity, the affiliate, or both, as the Secretary determines to be necessary, shall provide adequate security for the grant, loan, or loan guarantee.
 “(ii) NEGATIVE COVENANTS AND CONDITIONS.—To the greatest extent practicable, a project carried out using a grant, loan, or loan guarantee under this section shall not add any new negative covenants or conditions to the grant, loan, or loan guarantee agreement that were not previously disclosed to the eligible entity at the time of application for the grant, loan, or loan guarantee.
 “(iii) OWNERSHIP OF SYSTEMS.—
 “(I) IN GENERAL.—A network constructed with a grant, loan, or loan guarantee under

this section may be transferred to an unaffiliated provider that agrees—
 “(aa) to assume the service obligation; and
 “(bb) to provide appropriate and sufficient security for that network.
 “(II) DETERMINATION.—The Secretary shall not unreasonably withhold consent to enter into an appropriate agreement described in subclause (I) with the transferee based on an evaluation by the Secretary of the ability of the transferee to assume the agreement and provide security described in item (bb) of that subclause.
 “(iv) REPORTING AND AUDITING.—The Secretary shall—
 “(I) simplify, to the maximum extent practicable, ongoing reporting and auditing requirements for recipients of a grant, loan, or loan guarantee under this section; and
 “(II) allow a recipient described in subclause (I) whose financial information is consolidated with the financial information of a parent entity to rely on that consolidated financial information in complying with the requirements described in that subclause if the parent entity is providing a guarantee on behalf of a subsidiary of the parent entity with respect to the grant, loan, or loan guarantee.
 “(v) PROCUREMENT AND CONTRACTING.—The Secretary—
 “(I) shall simplify, to the maximum extent practicable, requirements for recipients of a grant, loan, or loan guarantee under this section relating to the procurement of materials and retention of contractors; and
 “(II) shall not unreasonably restrict the ability of a recipient described in subclause (I) to obtain goods and services from affiliated entities.”;
 (5) in subsection (e)(1)—
 (A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “25-Mbps” and inserting “100-Mbps”; and
 (B) in subparagraph (B), by striking “3-Mbps” and inserting “20-Mbps”;
 (6) by redesignating subsections (j) and (k) as subsections (l) and (m), respectively;
 (7) by inserting after subsection (i) the following:
 “(j) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall issue regulations to carry out this section in accordance with section 553 of title 5, United States Code.
 “(k) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of the Rural Internet Improvement Act of 2023, and not less frequently than annually thereafter, the Secretary shall—
 “(1) publish a report describing—
 “(A) the distribution of amounts made available under the ReConnect Program for the preceding year;
 “(B) the number of locations at which broadband service was made available using amounts under the ReConnect Program for the preceding year;
 “(C) the number of locations described in subparagraph (B) at which broadband service was used; and
 “(D) the highest level of broadband service made available at each location described in subparagraph (B); and
 “(2) submit the report described in paragraph (1) to—
 “(A) the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate;
 “(B) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate;
 “(C) the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives; and
 “(D) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives.”; and
 (8) in subsection (l) (as so redesignated), in paragraph (1), by striking “\$350,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023” and inserting “such sums as are necessary for each fiscal year”.

(b) SUNSET.—Beginning on the date that is 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, section 779 of division A of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115–141; 132 Stat. 399), shall have no force or effect.

(c) TRANSFER OF AMOUNTS.—The unobligated balance, as of the date that is 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, of any amounts made available to carry out the pilot program described in section 779 of division A of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115–141; 132 Stat. 399)—

(1) is transferred to, and merged with, amounts made available to carry out section 601 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 950bb); and

(2) shall remain available, until expended, and without further appropriation, to carry out the ReConnect Program established under that section.

(d) EFFECT.—Title VI of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 950bb et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 607. EFFECT.

“Nothing in this title authorizes the Secretary to regulate rates charged for broadband service.”.

(e) PUBLIC NOTICE, ASSESSMENTS, AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Section 701 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 950cc) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A), by inserting “, including a complete shapefile map” after “applicant”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(D), by striking “(c)” and inserting “(d)”;

(2) by redesignating subsections (b) through (e) as subsections (c) through (f), respectively;

(3) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

“(b) CHALLENGE PROCESS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a transparent, evidence based, and expeditious process for challenging, with respect to any area for which assistance is sought under an application described in subsection (a)(1), whether that area has access to broadband service.

“(2) NOTICE.—The Secretary shall make publicly available on the website of the Department of Agriculture a written notice describing—

“(A) the decision of the Secretary on each challenge submitted under paragraph (1); and

“(B) the reasons for each decision described in subparagraph (A).”;

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(g) PUBLIC NOTICE OF ELIGIBLE FUNDING AREAS.—Prior to making available to the public the database under subsection (a), the Secretary shall make available to the public a fully searchable database on the website of the Rural Utilities Service that contains information on areas eligible for assistance under retail broadband projects that are administered by the Secretary in accordance with the maps created by the Federal Communications Commission under section 802(c)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 642(c)(1)).”.

(f) FEDERAL BROADBAND PROGRAM COORDINATION.—Section 6212 of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (7 U.S.C. 950bb–6) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) as subsections (b), (c), (e), and (a), respectively, and moving the subsections so as to appear in alphabetical order;

(2) in subsection (a) (as so redesignated), in paragraph (3), by striking “section 601(b)(3) of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936” and inserting “section 601(b) of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 950bb(b))”;

(3) in subsection (c) (as so redesignated), in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking “The Secretary” and inserting the following:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) RECONNECT PROGRAM.—On awarding a grant, loan, or loan guarantee under the ReConnect Program established under section 601 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 950bb), the Secretary shall notify the Commission of that award.”; and

(4) by inserting after subsection (c) (as so redesignated) the following:

“(d) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING RELATING TO OUTREACH.—The Secretary shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Assistant Secretary and the Commission to facilitate outreach to residents and businesses in rural areas, including—

“(1) to evaluate the broadband service needs in rural areas;

“(2) to inform residents and businesses in rural areas of available Federal programs that promote broadband access, broadband affordability, and broadband inclusion; and

“(3) for such additional goals as the Secretary, the Assistant Secretary, and the Commission determine to be appropriate.”.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. WARNER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Ms. STABENOW):

S. 133. A bill to extend the National Alzheimer’s Project; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. WARNER, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Ms. STABENOW):

S. 134. A bill to require an annual budget estimate for the initiatives of the National Institutes of Health pursuant to reports and recommendations made under the National Alzheimer’s Project Act; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Ms. COLLINS. Madam President, I rise today to introduce two bills aimed at continuing the important progress we are making to prevent and effectively treat Alzheimer’s disease. I know how devastating this disease is to our families. My father, grandfather, and two uncles all died from Alzheimer’s. I am committed to this effort both as a person whose beloved family members have suffered from this terrible disease, as well as a Senator concerned about the impact on our families and our healthcare system.

When I founded the Congressional Alzheimer’s Task Force in the Senate in 1999, there was virtually no focus on Alzheimer’s in Washington. Twelve years ago, I coauthored the bipartisan National Alzheimer’s Project Act with my colleague Senator Evan Bayh. Before we passed that legislation, there was no coordinated, strategic, national plan to focus our efforts to defeat Alzheimer’s. NAPA fixed this by convening a panel of experts to create a coordinated strategic national plan to prevent and effectively treat Alzheimer’s disease by 2025. The expert council updates the plan annually.

While the 2025 goal has been elusive, we have made some progress in our efforts to find a treatment and a means of prevention. Nevertheless, Alzheimer’s remains the fifth leading cause of death in the United States for people over 65. In addition to the human costs, caring for people living with Alzheimer’s and other dementias is one of the costliest conditions to society, costing our Nation an astonishing \$321 billion per year, including \$206 billion in Medicare and Medicaid spending. If we continue along this trajectory, Alzheimer’s is projected to claim the minds of 12.7 million seniors and nearly surpass \$1 trillion in annual costs by 2050.

It takes a tremendous toll on families too. In 2021, family caregivers provided 16 billion hours of unpaid care for loved ones with dementia, a contribution to society valued at more than \$271 billion. That job is often 24/7 and often harms the health of the caregiver.

The first bill I am introducing today with my colleagues Senators WARNER, CAPITO, MARKEY, MORAN, MENENDEZ, MURKOWSKI, and STABENOW is the NAPA Reauthorization Act. This bill would reauthorize the National Alzheimer’s Project Act through 2035 and modernize the legislation to reflect strides we have made in understanding the disease, such as including a new focus on promoting healthy aging and reducing risk factors. The National Alzheimer’s Project Act is set to expire in 2025. We need to reauthorize this critical legislation this Congress in order to ensure that our research investments remain coordinated and there are no disruptions as we maximize the impact of our investments.

The second bill I am introducing with my colleagues Senators MARKEY, CAPITO, WARNER, MORAN, MENENDEZ, MURKOWSKI, and STABENOW is the Alzheimer’s Accountability and Investment Act. This bill would continue through 2035 a requirement that the Director of the National Institutes of Health submit an annual budget to Congress estimating the funding necessary for NIH to fully implement NAPA’s research goals. Only two other areas of biomedical research—cancer and HIV/AIDS—have been the subject of special budget development aimed at speeding discovery, and this “bypass budget,” as it is known, helps us to understand what additional funding is needed to find better treatments, a means of prevention, and ultimately a cure for Alzheimer’s disease.

Nearly half of baby boomers reaching age 85 will either be afflicted with Alzheimer’s or caring for someone who has it. In many ways, Alzheimer’s is the defining disease of this generation. We have made tremendous progress in recent years to boost funding for Alzheimer’s research, most recently providing \$3.74 billion—a \$226 million increase—for NIH Alzheimer’s research in the fiscal year 2023 government funding bill. This investment holds

great promise to ending this disease that has had such a devastating effect on millions of Americans and their families, but we must keep up this momentum. The two bills I introduce today will make sure that we do not take our foot off the pedal just as our investments in basic research are beginning to translate into potential new treatments. We must not let Alzheimer's define our children's generation as it has ours.

I urge my colleagues to support the NAPA Reauthorization Act and Alzheimer's Accountability and Investment Act, and I thank the Alzheimer's Association and UsAgainstAlzheimer's for their support of this bipartisan legislation to help improve the lives of those affected by Alzheimer's throughout the country.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 19—RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF ESTABLISHING A NATIONAL "FRED KOREMATSU DAY OF CIVIL LIBERTIES AND THE CONSTITUTION"

Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. CASEY, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. KAINE, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 19

Whereas Fred Toyosaburo Korematsu was born on January 30, 1919, in Oakland, California, to Japanese immigrant parents;

Whereas Fred Korematsu attempted to enlist in the United States National Guard and the United States Coast Guard after the United States entered World War II and was rejected because of his Japanese ancestry;

Whereas after the signing of Executive Order 9066 on February 19, 1942, by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, which authorized the forced imprisonment of 120,000 people of Japanese descent into prison camps, the majority of whom were American citizens, Fred Korematsu resisted that infringement of American civil liberties and attempted to continue his life as an American citizen until he was arrested, convicted, and incarcerated at a concentration camp in Topaz, Utah;

Whereas, in 1944, Fred Korematsu appealed his case to the United States Supreme Court, which ruled against him, declaring in *Korematsu v. United States* that Japanese incarceration was a "military necessity" rather than an egregious act of racial discrimination;

Whereas, in 1980, President Jimmy Carter created the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (CWRIC), which concluded in 1983 that the forced removal and imprisonment of people of Japanese ancestry was motivated by "race prejudice, war hysteria, and a failure of political leadership";

Whereas during this time, researchers at the University of California, San Diego uncovered documents from the United States Department of Justice in which intelligence agencies, including the FBI, the FCC, and

the Office of Naval Intelligence, denied that Japanese-Americans ever committed wrongdoing, but which were never presented to the United States Supreme Court during *Korematsu v. United States*;

Whereas following the conclusion of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians and the findings on governmental misconduct, Fred Korematsu reopened his case, and on November 10, 1983, the United States District Court of Northern California in San Francisco overturned his conviction;

Whereas Fred Korematsu's courageously fought injustice by challenging the constitutionality of Executive Order 9066, and his lawsuit remains an important lesson about the fragility of individual civil liberties during a time when the Nation is experiencing threats to its national security;

Whereas Fred Korematsu continued to fight injustice and defend the liberties of Muslim people when, in 2003, he warned in an amicus brief that the United States extreme national security measures following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, were reminiscent of the mistakes of the past that undermined American civil liberties, including the Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798, the suspension of habeas corpus during the Civil War, the prosecution of dissenters during World War I, the Red Scare of 1919-1920, the internment of people of Japanese descent during World War II, and the era of loyalty oaths and McCarthyism during the Cold War;

Whereas the democratic character of the American people will be nourished and enhanced by opportunities for civic education on the significant challenges that have been posed to our Constitution;

Whereas a day of annual national reflection on how the Fred Korematsu quest for justice is important to educating the American people about preserving civil liberties and the principle of equality before the law; and

Whereas the States of California, Florida, Hawaii, Virginia, and Arizona have already designated January 30 as Fred Korematsu Day to commemorate his lifelong fight for civil liberties and the Constitution: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the importance of establishing a national "Fred Korematsu Day of Civil Liberties and the Constitution"; and

(2) encourages all people to reflect on the importance of political leadership and vigilance and on the values of justice and civil rights during times of uncertainty and emergency.

APPOINTMENTS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to Public Law 93-642, appoints the following Senator to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation: the Honorable JERRY MORAN, of Kansas; The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 276d-276g, as amended, appoints the following Senator as Vice Chairman of the Senate Delegation to the Canada-U.S. Interparliamentary Group conference during the 118th Congress: the Honorable MICHAEL D. CRAPO, of Idaho; The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to the provisions of 20 U.S.C., sections 42 and 43, re-appoints the following Senator as a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution: the Honorable JOHN

BOOZMAN, of Arkansas; The Chair, on behalf of the President of the Senate, pursuant to Public Law 106-286, appoints the following Member to serve on the Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China: the Honorable JEFF MERKLEY, of Oregon (Co-Chairman).

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 2023

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned until 10 a.m., on Tuesday, January 31; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each; further, that the Senate recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:15 p.m. to allow for the Republican caucus meeting.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. For the information of the Senate, no rollcall votes are expected during Tuesday's session.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SCHUMER. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order, following the remarks of Senator SCOTT of South Carolina.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from South Carolina.

POLICING IN AMERICA

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. Mr. President, yesterday on ABC's "This Week," Senator DURBIN asked Senator BOOKER and me to come back to the table and start talking about policing in America.

I never left the table, but it was Senator DURBIN who filibustered my JUSTICE Act. It was Senator DURBIN who called the effort to make deescalation training more available a "token" piece of legislation. It was indeed the Senator from Illinois who said that aspects of my JUSTICE Act which talked about the importance of the duty to intervene was a "token" piece of legislation.

In that legislation we had more resources for more training because we want only the best wearing the badge in every location, in every municipality, in every county, and in every State in this great Nation. But politics too often gets in the way in doing what every American knows is common sense, and here we find ourselves, again, having this same conversation with no action having happened so far.

I don't speak on this floor very often, but this is my 10th speech on policing

in America in 8 years—the 10th time I have asked for something that will make our officers better and safer and make our communities better and safer. It is another time I have asked for more resources for recruitment so that we can have only the best wearing the badge, but this legislative body—the greatest deliberative body in the world—didn't act.

It was in 2015, shortly after the shooting of Walter Scott, who was shot in the back in my hometown of Charleston, SC, that I came to this floor to ask for more resources for body-worn cameras so that we capture what happens during those vital times, and not a single Democrat cosponsored that legislation.

I came back a year later, in 2016, and gave three speeches on the importance of policing in America.

In 2020, on June 17, I introduced the JUSTICE Act with more requests for what I believe is common sense. It was 70 percent of what the House Democrats were asking for. We, on our side of the aisle, said: This makes sense. Why don't we find common ground in that 70 percent, make it into a piece of legislation and show the American people that, yes, their elected officials can, at times, act with common sense—because my assumption was that common ground leads to common sense.

Imagine my disappointment when the duty to intervene, deescalation training, more resources, more reporting so that we have eyes around the country was filibustered in this Chamber with not enough votes to even extend the conversation on the important issue of policing in America.

I came back just a week later, on June 24, standing on this floor asking

our body to take seriously our responsibility on the important topic of policing in America. What I said that day on June 24, 2020, was that “there is trouble coming.” I referred to the Good Book, the Bible, and reflected on Ezekiel 33:6 that says that when you see trouble coming and you say nothing, you do nothing, the blood that comes is on your hands. But if you shout from the mountaintops, if you warn the people that trouble is coming, it is not on your hands.

Mr. President, our Nation is reeling. People—Republicans, Democrats, Independents, nonaffiliates, Black folks, White folks, rich folks, poor folks, Southerners, Northerners, the west coast and the east coast—are sick and tired of politics as usual.

We, as a nation, deserve better. We should be able to build a coalition around the common ground of, yes, we need more training on deescalation; yes, we need more resources and training on the duty to intervene; yes, we need more grants; and yes, we need the best wearing the badge.

We should have simple legislation that we can agree upon that has been agreed upon in the past, but too often too many are too concerned with who gets the credit.

I know that when a conservative Republican starts talking about policing in America, some people seem to just turn the channel. That is wrong.

When I came to the floor and talked about my many unnecessary incidents with the police; when I came to the floor and talked about the man, Walter Scott, shot in my city; when I came to this floor on June 17 and talked about the massacre at Mother Emanuel Church in my hometown—I take the

issue of policing in America seriously. I want our body to see it not as an issue of Republicans versus Democrats but as good people standing in the gap, elected to do a job that we all ran to do. Let's do our jobs.

We can make a difference in this Nation. Had the duty to intervene been law of the land on the Federal level, it could have made a difference in Memphis, TN. In Wisconsin, more deescalation training could make a difference.

I hope that when the dust settles and the issue is no longer on the front pages of our newspapers, no longer streaming across our TVs and our iPads and our computers, that we do something that says to the American people: We see your pain. We are willing to put our partisan labels and shirts and uniforms on the side so that we can do what needs to be done. That is what the people deserve.

I yield the floor.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 6:40 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, January 31, 2023, at 10 a.m.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate January 30, 2023:

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

ROGER ISRAEL ZAKHEIM, OF MARYLAND, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS.